HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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600 Nyangumata

600 01 p[01]
[p-unreleased][60]
[b][61]
(allo,free)
[beta][61,62]
(free)
[p/phi][63]
(free)
[phi][62,63]
(free)

600 02 ţ[01]
[d][61]
(allo,free)

600 03 t-retroflex[01,02]
[t-retroflex-unreleased][60]
[d-retroflex][61]
(allo,free)

600 04 t-laminal[01,03,04]
[t-laminal-unreleased][60]
[d-laminal][61]
(allo,free)
[z-laminal][61,62]
(free)
[s-laminal][62]
(free)

600 05 k[01]
[x][62]
(free)
[g][61]
(allo,free)
[gamma][61,62]
(free)

600 06 m
[m-voiceless][64]
(free)

600 07 n
[n-voiceless][64]
(free)

600 08 n-retroflex[02]
[n-retroflex-voiceless][64]
(free)

600 Nyangumata

09 n-laminal[03]
[n-laminal-voiceless][64]
(free)

10 eng
[eng-voiceless][64]
(free)

11 l
[l-voiceless][64]
(free)

12 l-retroflex[02]
[l-retroflex-voiceless][64]
(free)

13 l-laminal[03]
[l-laminal-voiceless][64]
(free)

14 r-trill
[r-flap]
(free)
[r-trill-voiceless][64]
(free)
[r-flap-voiceless][64]
(free)

15 r-approximant-retroflex
[r-approximant-retroflex-voiceless][64]
(free)

16 glottal stop[30]
(transitional)
[h]
(free)

17 x-labialized[31]
(surface)

18 eng-labialized[32]
(surface)

51 iota[05]

600 Nyangumata

[i][65]
[i-retroflexed][06,66]
[iota-voiceless][67]
(free)

52 i-long[07]

53 a[05]
[e][68]
[ash][69]
(free)
[epsilon-dot][70]
[alpha][08,71]
(allo,free)
[a-retroflexed][06,66]
[a-voiceless][67]
(free)
[a/yod][69]
(free)
[schwa][70]
(free)

54 a-long[07]

55 upsilon[05,08]
[u-trema][72]
[u-retroflexed][06,66]
[o-open][73]
(free)
[upsilon-voiceless][67]
(free)
[o-open-voiceless][67,73]
(free)
[u/yod][72]
(free)

56 u-long[07,08]

57 yod
[yod-voiceless][64]
(free)

58 w
[w-voiceless][64]
(free)

59 e-long[33]
(surface)

600 $a Nyangumata $d Pama-Nyungan $e Western Australian Coast $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

600 $a O'Grady, Geoffrey N. $b 1964 $c Nyangumata Grammar $f (Oceania Linguistic Monographs, No. 9) $g Sidney: University of Sidney $q informants $r unknown

600 $a Capell, Arthur $b 1967 $c Sound Systems in Australia $d Phonetica 16.85-110

600 $a **MARGINAL SPEECH SOUNDS** $A "In the speech of both sexes and all age groups...heightening of durative aspect...[occurs by] sustension of pitch..., the chanting of several preceding syllables on a high-pitched monotone, culminating in the lengthening of the vowel of the final syllable...and repetition...of disyllabic and some trisyllabic words...from 5 to 15 times." (p.18-19) "Shouted speech...is associated with loss of final consonants, plus replacement of final vowels by [o-mid-over-long], a long, high-pitched mid back vowel." (p.20) There is an "emphatic style...in which primary stress and high pitch occur on the last syllable of the sentence." (p.20) An "ingressive bilabial click" occurs meaning "yes, I agree." (p.22) See p.22 for other isolated speech sound sequences.

600 $a NASALIZED VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) $A "All vowels have slightly nasalized allophones when adjacent to nasal consonants." (p.11)

600 $a SPEECH TEMPO $A "Fast tempo...is distinguished from...slow tempo...by (a) a rate of delivery, for many speakers, ranging from 20 to 30 phonemes per second in bursts; (b) relatively little lip movement; (c) the zeroing out in certain environments of vowel phonemes present in speech of slow tempo." (p.3)

600 $a STRESS $A In phrase initial position (= "contour-initially") stress may occur freely on either the first or second syllable of a word. Elsewhere it is fixed on the first syllable. (p.17-18)

600 $a SYLLABLE $A CV(:)(C) $A (Note, a word appears on page 5 which has a CVCC syllable. It is "apparently a loanword from one of the languages of the Kimberley district." (p.33)) For (medial) consonant clusters see p.25-28.

600 $a VOICELESS VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) $A "In the final syllable before silence, the occurrence of phonetic voicelessness...predominates statistically over phonetic voicing. The converse holds for utterance-penultimate syllables." (p.4-5)

600 01 $A "Stop allophones are characteristically lenis and unaspirated, irrespective of environment." (p.5)

600 02 $A The retroflex consonants are described as "apico-domal." (p.1)

600 03 $A Capell considers the laminals to be "front-palatal."

600 04 $A "In one...idiolect...the lamino-alveolar allophones of /t-laminal/ are in free variation with either [s] or [s-hacek]--the former before /a, upsilon/ and the latter before /iota/." (p.6)

600 05 $A "All three short vowels have predominantly lax allophones." (p.11)

600 06 $A The retroflexed vowel allophones are described as slightly centered. (p.11)

600 07 $A Long vowels are "relatively tense." (p.11)

600 08 $A "Lip movement during phonation [of rounded vowels] is minimal." (p.11)

600 30 $A A glottal, [h] or [glottal stop], may be optionally inserted sentence finally. [glottal stop] occurs more frequently at the end of interrogative sentences than declarative sentences. (p.16-17)

600 31 $A /x-labialized/ is a sentence final free variant of the sequence /k.u/. (p.6)

600 32 $A /eng-labialized/ is a sentence final free variant of the sequence /eng.u/. (p.7)

600 33 $A /e-long/ is a possible realization of the phoneme sequence /a.yod.iota/, which varies between [e.yod.i], [e.i], [e.iota-voiceless], and [e-long]. See discussion p.12, 13, 14.

600 60 $A /p, t-retroflex, t-laminal/ are unreleased when "syllable final." (p.5, (4))

600 61 $A Stops are voiced after voiced consonants and intervocalically. (p.5-6) Voicing is optional in these environments in the final two syllables "before silence." (p.6, 4-5)

600 62 $A Non-apical stops (/p, t-laminal, k/) may be realized as fricatives 1) intervocalically, 2) after non-homorganic nasals 3) after liquids. (p.6)

600 63 $A /p/ "occasionally" varies to [p/phi] or [phi] before /upsilon/, word initially. (p.5)

600 64 $A The sonorants and glides are voiceless "in...the ultimate, or...penultimate syllable before silence." (p.6, (4))

600 65 $A /iota/ is realized as [i] "when preceding lamino-alveolar consonants." (p.11)

600 66 $A Vowels are retroflexed before retroflex consonants. (p.11)

600 67 $A "Vowels occurring in the syllable before silence (or--less commonly--in the penultimate syllable before silence) are potentially voiceless. The high vowels have voiceless allophones in these environments more frequently than does /a/." (p.11)

600 68 $A /a/ is realized as [e] "when...phonetically unstressed before /yod/." (p.12)

600 69 $A "When occurring phonetically unstressed before /t-laminal, n-laminal, l-laminal/, /a/ varies freely between [a/yod] and [ash]." (p.12) [ash] is the predominant variant when /a/ occurs between lamino-alveolar consonants.

600 70 $A When unstressed and "not preceding /yod/, /a/ has a raised allophone [epsilon-dot], varying freely to still higher [schwa] in ultra-rapid delivery." (p.12)

600 71 $A /a/ is realized as [alpha] "when preceding /w/, or when following /w/ and preceding a velar consonant." (p.12) After /w/ but not before a velar consonant, [alpha] optionally occurs. (p.12)

600 72 $A (1) "When occurring phonetically unstressed before lamino-alveolar consonants,.../upsilon/ varies freely between [u/yod] and [u-tremal]. (2) When lamino-alveolar consonants...flank /upsilon/ in any position in the word, the allophone [u-tremal] predominates." (p.11)

600 73 $A "In some idiolects [upsilon] and [o-open] occur in free variation." (p.12)